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NEW HUMAN PARASITES

The Journal will endeavor to print very promptly brief reference to all new species of human parasites published since January, 1919. The cooperation of authors and investigators will materially assist in making this of value.

Oxyuris incognita Kofoid and White, 1919. This species of nematode is based on ova found in feces of 1.2 per cent. of about 30,000 soldiers at Camp Travis, Texas, infected individuals coming from 22 states. Adult worms were not discovered. (Jour. Am. Med. Assn., 72: 567, Feb. 22, 1919.)

Leptospira sp. Noguchi, 1919. This protozoan organism, closely resembling that previously found in cases of infectious jaundice, was isolated by Noguchi from guinea pigs inoculated with the blood of yellow fever patients (in 6 out of 27 cases studied at Guayaquil, Ecuador) and apparently the same organism was found in the blood and liver of human patients. It was also found in guinea-pigs inoculated with blood of experimentally infected animals after its passage through a Berkefeld filter. The guinea-pigs showed symptoms and lesions suggestive of those of yellow fever in the human subject. (Jour. Am. Med. Assn., 72: 187, Jan. 18, 1919.)

Dicercomonas soudanensis Chalmers and Pekkola, 1919. This species was discovered in human feces in Khartoum (Sudan) in cases of diarrhea, but is not regarded as pathogenic. The article includes a brief but very important discussion of the classification of the Tetramitidae with the modifications involved by the addition of this new form. (Jour. Trop. Med. Hyg., 22: 29, Feb. 15, 1919.)

Isospora hominis Rivolta, 1878.
Eimeria wenyoni Dobell, 1919.
Eimeria oxyspora Dobell, 1919.
Eimeria (?) sp.

The coccidia parasitic in man are revised by Dobell; he recognizes four species, two of which are new. *I. hominis* appears to be the most common, about 70 definite cases having been recorded. The cases found since 1915 were in men who had been in Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika or Mesopotamia. *E. wenyoni* has been found four times in persons from the eastern Mediterranean region. *E. oxyspora* has been found only once in a young man who has been in South Africa, Ceylon and India. These three forms are known only from the cysts found in the feces of affected persons, but their habitat is probably the small intestine. The fourth species discovered by Gubler (1858) is the hepatic coccidium of man very imperfectly known, but apparently belonging in the genus *Eimeria*. Since the first case found in Paris four others have been recorded in Prague, Vienna, Giessen and London, none having been reported since 1890. The hepatic parasite is the only one of the four known to be seriously pathogenic. (Parasitol., 11: 147-197; Feb., 1919.)